

CHRYSANTHEMUM ULIGINOSUM PERS. ADVENTIVE IN QUEBEC.—Late in the season of 1939, while botanizing in a once-abandoned cow-field in Lachine, a suburb of Montreal, the author came upon what first struck him as an odd, if not extremely robust, form of the "ox-eye daisy". The short-stalked flowers, which occasionally were severally grouped together, though somewhat larger, closely resembled those of the weed species of the genus *Chrysanthemum*. At the same time, however, it was striking to observe that in the older heads, the yellow ray-flowers had turned dark brown. The erect, shoulder-high stems were well covered with light green foliage, the long-lanceolate, acutely-pointed leaves of which were regularly as well as sharply toothed. Owing to the author's unfamiliarity with the following variety, it was originally determined as *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum* var. *pinnatifidum* Lecoq & Lamotte. A comparison, last summer, with the various species of *Chrysanthemum* grown here at the Montreal Botanical Garden, revealed that the material on hand was good *C. uliginosum* Pers., which some botanists keep in a genus apart, *Pyrethrum*. Dr. L. H. Bailey's observation (Standard Cyclopaedia of Horticulture 1: 758. 1939) that this native Hungarian species "deserves a greater popularity" increases the interest in this plant as a garden escape.

This may be the first record for Quebec though it is not the first time that the giant daisy has been mentioned as having become established outside of a garden. Last November, Mr. C. A. Weatherby informed the writer by letter that there was but a single American specimen of the species at the Gray Herbarium. It bears the data: "A plant on roadside with *Boltonia asteroides*, probably dumped, Lenox, Berkshire Co., Massachusetts, Sept. 9, 1919, R. Hoffmann". He also mentioned that two localities in Connecticut, New London and Woodbridge, were given in the paper on "Additions to the Connecticut Flora" (Bull. Conn. Nat. Hist. Survey 48: 90. 1931).

Dr. G. L. Wittrock, Custodian of the Herbarium, states that no specimen of *C. uliginosum* collected in the field is housed at the New York Botanical Garden.

The giant daisy has not spread elsewhere in Lachine but has remained localized in the spot where the author first collected it on October 9, 1939. It now seems firmly well established in a

moist depression in this cow-pasture, growing along with *Ranunculus acris* L., *Galium palustre* L., *Scirpus atrovirens* var. *georgianus* f. *viviparus* Viet. together with some other plants less exacting in habitat-requirements, such as *Pastinaca sativa* L., *Lithospermum officinale* L., *Solidago rugosa* Mill. and *S. canadensis* L. It now forms an almost perfectly circular patch, some six feet in diameter, with the number of plants densest about the circumference and gradually thinning out towards the center. The plant, in all likelihood, may merely have been dumped there.

The original collection has been deposited with the Herbar de l'Institut Botanique de l'Université de Montréal. Duplicates of material collected on a subsequent trip to the station on September 28, 1943, have been forwarded to the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University for checking.

The author desires to express his sincere thanks to Messrs. Weatherby and Wittrock for their generous assistance, as well as to Mr. Marcel Raymond, of the Montreal Botanical Garden, for several valuable suggestions.—JAMES KUCYNIK, Montreal Botanical Garden.

CHAMAEDAPHNE CALYCVLATA (L.) Moench, var. **latifolia** (Ait.), comb. nov. *Andromeda calyculata*, β *latifolia* Ait. Hort. Kew. ii. 70 (1789).

Typical Eurasian *Chamaedaphne calyculata* has the oblong to oblong-lanceolate leaves mostly 2.5–5 cm. long, about one third as wide, its calyx-segments broadly deltoid-lanceolate to narrowly deltoid-ovate and acuminate or nearly so, these a third to half as long as the urceolate corolla. The common North American shrub, similar to the Eurasian and up to 1 m. or more high, has the leaves one fourth to two fifths as broad as long, the acute calyx-segments about one third as long as the nearly cylindric corolla. This is var. *angustifolia* (Ait.) Rehder.

Var. *latifolia* was described by Aiton:

β corollis oblongo-cylindricis, foliis oblongo-ovalibus obtusis . . .
Nat. . . . of Newfoundland.

All the specimens from Labrador and most of the many collections from Newfoundland have the oblong or oblong-elliptical leaves broadly rounded at summit and only 1–3 cm. long, only